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**NORTH KESTEVEN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

FOR THE YEAR

1957

**LINCOLN :
DONCASTERS LTD., MINT LANE**



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Chairman : MR. W. E. YOUNG, Branston.

Vice-Chairman : MR. G. W. HUTSON, North Hykeham, Lincoln.

Treasurer : NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Lincoln.

Medical Officer of Health : DR. W. SHARRARD, The Avenue, Lincoln. Tel. Lincoln 2

Clerk & Chief Financial Officer : MR. F. FOSTER,

Assistant Clerk & Deputy Financial Officer : MR. T. L. HILL.

Legal Advisers : Messrs. DANBY, EPTONS & GRIFFITH, Solicitors, Lincoln.

*Rating and Valuation Officer & Housing
Tenancy Manager.* MR. A. ELKINGTON,

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector :
MR. J. FREEMAN, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Surveyor : MR. J. B. SMART

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

MR. D. G. OWENS, M.A.P.H.I.

MR. R. I. BAIRSTOW, M.A.P.H.I.

MR. J. H. COOPER, M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices:

31 Clasketgate, Lincoln.

Telephone No. 8617.

Surveyors — 10095 & 8096

Pumping Station, Waneham Bridge,
Metheringham.

Telephone No. 230.

Garage and Store, Sleaford Road,
Metheringham.

Telephone No. 470.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman act as *ex-officio* members of all Committees and Sub-Committees of the Council (except the Rating and Valuation Committee).

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As your Medical Officer of Health, I beg to lay before you my report of the Health and Sanitary conditions of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1957.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres)	102,178
Population 1957	31,020
1956	30,330
Dwelling houses (including houses with shops)..	8,133 (+114)
Commercial Properties	263 (+19)
Licensed Premises	60 (-4)
Entertainment and Recreational	47
Public Utility	40
Educational and Cultural	13
Industrial	37
Miscellaneous.. ..	219

Total number of hereditaments.	8,812
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Rateable Value of District	£271,437 (270,715)
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Penny Rate Product (estm'd)	£1,016 (1,016)
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1,060

Council Tenancies.

Permanent houses and bungalows.. .. .	1,590
Aluminium bungalows	60
Temporary hutments	10
Total	1,660

NOTE: Rateable Value. Although £11,746 rateable value was lost through the operation of the 1957 Rating and Valuation Act, this has more than been recovered by new buildings, improvements to existing hereditaments and additions to Crown Property valuations.

Housing. The only ten temporary hutments at Whitley Way will have been cleared by July, 1958, tenants re-housed, and hutments demolished.

Considerable progress has been made with exchanges and transfers to make the best use of the housing accommodation available, and the Council's Differential Rents Scheme has been very successful.

The usual agricultural pursuits were carried on in the District. There are also crop-drying, an egg-packing station, brick-making kilns, aircraft repair works, sewage works for Lincoln City, a light engineering factory, stone quarries and sand and gravel quarries, road car depots and garages, warehouse-distributors (S.P.D.), a clothing factory, Jointine Products, and, last but not least, the Malleable Iron Works. Food manufacture in a fairly large way is also carried on at the new N.A.A.F.I., Bakery at North Hykeham.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	514	287	227	Birth Rate 18·097 (15·47) E. & W. 16·1
Illegitimate	31	19	12	
Still Births—Legitimate	15	10	5	Rate per 1,000
Illegitimate	1	1	0	Total Births 29·37 (34·6)
Deaths	428	215	213	Death Rate 10·9 (11·02) E. & W. 11·5
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	...	...	...	from sepsis 0 from other causes 0
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :—	Total 11	M. 7	F. 4	
	Legitimate	7	4	
	Illegitimate	0	0	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—	Total 13	M. 8	F. 5	
	Legitimate	7	5	
	Illegitimate	1	0	
Comparability Factors—	Births 1·03	Deaths	·79	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births—	Total 23·85 (25·06)			E. & W. 23·0

It is supremely gratifying that the Infantile Mortality for E. & W. has descended from 52·8 in 1938 to 41·4 in 1947 and 23 in 1957.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0
Pneumonia was accountable for 5·6% of the deaths. Cancer 10·3 (12·06)% almost 1 in 9 cancer of lung or bronchus.					
Heart Disease 46·3% (43·9)	Coronary Disease	Angina	11·2 (15·9)%		
Tuberculosis, respiratory, ·7% (·72)			Influenza 1·9 (·2)		
Cancer of Lung 1·1% (2·84)			Strokes, etc. 8·18% (10·6)		

GENERAL PROVISIONS of HEALTH SERVICES for the AREA

The demand on all sections has been, as ever, insatiable. We have had an increasing additional number of beds for all branches of hospital work at St. Georges Hospital, Lincoln. The use of what were once fever hospital beds at the Lincoln Isolation Hospital for geriatric cases has been very welcome. Moreover many beds only recently needed for tuberculous patients have been used for general needs.

On the Dental side there is still severe strain. But there is now a greater influx into the Dental Schools and possibly many who would have gone into Medicine are now opting for Dentistry. It is believed now that many dentists who would have been retiring in the near future will continue working in the Health Service firstly in order to live in this inflationary age, and secondly to maintain their happiness by an occupation they know well even if not at so hectic a pace as heretofore.

The Ambulance Service continues to be well used, and watchful care on the part of those in charge and of medical practitioners in the ordering thereof has ensured more efficient use at optimum cost.

A notable alteration in the Mental Health service has been the establishment over a period of the open-hospital type of Mental Hospital at Bracebridge Heath. This is a great step forward and underlines the appeal for more recruits for the Nursing Staff of Mental Hospitals where cure and rehabilitation training go hand in hand.

In the country as a whole there is one bed in three allocated for mentally disordered cases. Some of these people could be cared for in the homes of their relatives if the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the family as a whole were the fashion to-day.

The assiduous care of voluntary committees, some of whom are endeavouring to brighten the lives of inmates who have few or no relatives or friends to visit them, is noteworthy.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Inspection of Meat

In the area there are 6 licenced slaughterhouses.

The following is a tabular statement for the post-mortem inspection of animals:—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1160	113	28	1652	2170	499
Number inspected	1160	113	28	1652	2170	499
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	8	27	10	19	52	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	155	24	Nil	19	52	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.05%	45.2%	35.7%	2.3%	4.79%	15.23%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	4	12	1	Nil	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	104	11	Nil	Nil	96	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.31%	20.35%	3.57%	Nil	4.61%	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	One	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	One	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Other Food Condemned — 4 tins Cooked Ham, Total Weight 47½ lbs.

Weight of Meat Condemned.

	Carcase Meat			Offal		
	tons	cwts.	lbs.	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Bovine	12	14	104	4	8	100
Sheep	—	10	64	—	1	72
Pigs	2	19	81	—	6	40
Horses	2	—	20	—	13	41
Total:	18	5	45	5	10	29

Food Premises

- (i) The following is a tabular statement of the type of food premises in the area.

Restaurants and Cafes	Butchers	Grocers and Confectioners	Fish & Chip Fryers	Bakehouses	Fruiterers	Licensed Premises
14	22	101	13	9	2	63

- (ii) **Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

Sale of Ice-Cream	Manufacture of Meat Products	Fish and Chip Fryers
95	22	13

188 inspections of the above premises were made during the year.

(iii) Disposal of Condemned Meat

This is taken to a Knackers Yard in the district for processing into pet food and fertilisers.

(iv) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947-52

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district and all ice-cream is sold retail in wrappers or in carton containers.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56

Progress continues to be made under the Food Hygiene Regulations. During the year 29 samples of liquid egg were taken. All reports stated no organism of the enteric, salmonella or dysentery groups isolated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	987
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	519
Housing Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	817
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	20
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	41
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	22
Inspections on Complaint	...	...	...	...	...	128
Other Inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	377
Inspections under Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	188
Inspections under Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	80
Housing Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	263
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sewer Dykes	...	...	...	...	...	41
Chlorinators	...	...	...	...	...	95
Visits <i>re</i> Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	308
Visits to Council Houses <i>re</i> Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	2167
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	106
Buildings in course of Erection	...	...	...	...	...	1123
Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	32
Visits to Housing Sites	...	...	...	...	...	1128
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	45
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	100
Visits <i>re</i> Connections to Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	64
Garage and Store	...	...	...	...	...	135
Pumping Station	...	...	...	...	...	144
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	98
Inspections under Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	11

Housing

In carrying out their duties under the Housing Acts in respect of unfit houses, investigating applications for Improvement Grants and supervising the subsequent work, your Public Health Inspectors made 817 visits. The following gives brief details of the outcome of this work.

(a) Slum Clearance

During 1957, 26 houses were reported to the Council under Section 16, Housing Act 1957, as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. Of these 26 houses, Demolition Orders were made in 5 cases and closing Orders in 2 cases and 19 remained to be finally dealt with at the end of the year. 30 Demolition Orders, 9 Closing Orders were made and 6 Undertakings accepted by the Council in respect of houses first dealt with before 1957. 17 houses were demolished 4 made fit and 20 families displaced from unfit houses as a result of action under Section 16.

5 Preliminary notices were served during the year, two of these notices were complied with without formal action being taken and 3 notices relating to the previous year were complied with during the year; 2 statutory notices were served and both complied with.

Rent Act 1957

During the year 11 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and 6 Certificates were granted.

(b) Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved applications for Improvement Grants under Section 20, Housing Act, 1949 in respect of 32 dwellings, the amount of grants involved being £9,022. 34 dwellings were improved and brought up to the standard required by the Act.

(c) New Housing

32 new Council Houses were completed during the year bringing the total built since the end of the war to 1027.

During the year 182 dwellings were completed by private builders making a total of 697 since the war. At the end of the year 209 private dwellings were under construction.

Water Supply

All parishes have a piped water supply. Bracebridge Heath, Canwick, North Hykeham, South Hykeham, Skellingthorpe and part of Waddington are supplied by Lincoln Corporation. Potterhanworth has its own local supply, and the remaining parishes are supplied from the Council's source at Dunston. Details of the supply are given below :—

	<i>Direct Services</i>		<i>Pillar Fountains</i>	
	<i>No. of Properties served</i>	<i>Popl'n served</i>	<i>No. of Properties served</i>	<i>Popl'n served</i>
Aubourn, Haddington and South Hykeham	173	587	17	56
Bassingham	156	551	4	14
Beckingham	60	204	21	72
Boothby Graffoe	42	142	—	—
Bracebridge Heath	571	3206	—	—
Branston and Mere	471	1627	74	244
Brant Broughton and Stragglethorpe	153	518	19	77
Canwick	73	249	—	—
Carlton-le-Moorland	58	187	7	26
Coleby	108	388	14	55
Doddington and Whisby	77	269	—	—
Dunston	96	326	34	119
Eagle and Swinethorpe	106	422	—	—
Harmston	63	214	19	54
Heighington	242	809	33	115
Leadenham	139	470	3	14
Metheringham	301	1023	117	403
Navenby (includes Skinnand)	152	529	37	126
Nocton	84	724	8	28
North Hykeham	1027	3306	—	—
North Scarle	56	183	—	—
Norton Disney	39	139	8	29
Potterhanworth	89	309	18	57
Skellingthorpe	543	2056	—	—
Stapleford	24	83	13	45
Swinderby	94	1851	—	—
Thorpe-on-the-Hill (includes Morton)	106	728	—	—
Thurlby	18	67	6	24
Waddington	411	3302	86	287
Washingborough	279	841	50	155
Welbourn	169	574	24	75
Wellingore	137	466	15	51

The greater part of the Council's Water undertaking was laid down some twenty years ago. Since that time there has been a considerable increase of population in many villages and this has brought with it the problems of lack of water storage capacity and insufficient pipe sizes.

During 1957 a tentative scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the improvement of supplies throughout the district. These proposals covered the provision of additional storage capacity, mains of larger diameter and additional pumping plant. Some of this work is not of undue urgency and would be undertaken as the need arises, but much of it needs to be carried out as soon as possible to overcome lack of pressure at times of peak consumption, notably in the parishes of Branston, Heighington and Washingborough. The needs of these parishes was the subject of a supplementary report to the Ministry.

Samples taken from Public Supplies in 1957

Samples have been taken at the sources at Dunston and Potterhanworth weekly, and in every case the samples of raw water have been satisfactory. Weekly samples have been taken at the source after chlorination, the only treatment given to the water, and, here again, all samples have been satisfactory.

As a check against possible contamination in the mains between source and consumer, samples have been taken weekly at different points throughout the district. Usually these samples have been taken at taps in houses, and in the majority of cases they were satisfactory. In some cases, however, unsatisfactory reports on samples were received but, in every case a further sample, taken immediately on receipt of the bad report, proved to be satisfactory. This showed that the water had been subject to local contamination, probably from the tap.

Details of the numbers of samples are given below:—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Chemical	2	—	2
Bacteriological	251	4	255

Refuse Disposal

A weekly collection of refuse is carried out throughout the whole of the district partly by direct labour and partly by contract. Cesspools to private houses are emptied free at intervals of not less than twelve months, at other times and in the case of premises other than private houses, a charge of thirty shillings is made. Pail closets are emptied free in the parishes of North Hykeham and Waddington weekly, and privy-vaults emptied at a charge based on the time taken. During 1957 the Council approved in principle a scheme for carrying out pail emptying throughout the whole of the district and it is hoped to bring this into operation towards the end of 1958.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

By the end of 1957, 1,019 properties had been connected to the scheme serving Waddington and North Hykeham. During the year work was commenced on an extension to the sewage disposal works to receive the sewage from R.A.F. Station, Waddington which at present discharges, after treatment, to the Lincolnshire Limestone. The estimated dry weather flow from the station will be 100,000 gallons per day.

The work of sewerage the parishes of Branston, Heighington and Washingborough was nearing completion at the end of 1957. The sewage from these parishes will be discharged to a new disposal works at Washingborough.

Work was commenced on the re-sewering of Metherringham and the provision of a new sewage disposal works. The old system of sewers is subject to a great amount of infiltration with risk of some flooding during times of storm and the present method of sewage disposal by land irrigation is quite inadequate for a village in which there has been considerable development and increase of population.

A scheme for the sewerage of Brant Broughton was approved and authority received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to invite tenders for the work. During the year the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. John Haiste & Partners, were carrying out investigations in the parishes of Bassingham, Carlton, Navenby and Wellingore for preparation of proposals for sewerage these parishes.

In connection with new sewerage schemes and as a matter of general policy, the Council have decided to exercise their powers in accordance with Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and where a property is already provided with effectual drainage to a cesspool or public sewer, to connect that property to the new sewer at public expense.

Tuberculosis (New Cases in 1957)

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M	F.
Totals	...	...	...	18	8	0	0
Deaths	...	...	...	2	1	1	0

DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	TOTAL DEATHS
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	13	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—
Pneumonia	10	3	24
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
*Acute Polio-Myelitis—Paralytic	9	9	1
Non-Paralytic	2	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Measles	608	2	—
Whooping Cough	51	2	—
Dysentery	3	—	—
Malaria (R)	—	—	—
Hepatitis Infective	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	1	—

GENERAL REMARKS

Diphtheria

We are again blessed with a nil return.

These figures of deaths from 1944-57 show the marvellous results due to Immunisation.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>
1944	934	23,199
1946	472	11,986
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	240
1954	9	173
1955	13	161
1956	8	63
1957	6	40

As there were over a thousand deaths yearly before the war the picture is that of a **miracle**. But therein lies the danger. Once again I feel I must re-iterate the warning to all mothers that they must make certain their children are protected (by immunisation) from this subtle and no doubt dormant killer.

Polio-Myelitis

During the year we were plagued with this dread disease. There were 9 cases of Paralytic type and 2 of non-paralytic **notified in our District**, and 5 cases of paralytic and 2 of non-paralytic polio diagnosed in Lincoln

Isolation Hospital and notified in Lincoln, but which originated in our District. 4 of the cases occurred at Waddington and were connected, the rest of the cases were in different parts of the district as Harmston, Swinderby, Nocton, Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Branston, Nocton Heath. Those diagnosed in Lincoln Hospital came from Canwick, Metherringham Fen, Skellingthorpe, North Hykeham, Bracebridge Heath and Eagle.

There was one death in a middle-aged lady. This was caused by a Pulmonary Embolism from a thrombosed leg which probably arose from immobilisation in bed due to the attack of Paralytic Polio.

The campaign for Immunisation against Polio is now well-launched. Each month 500,00 doses of the British Vaccine are being manufactured which is sufficient to immunize 250,000 persons per month, or 3,000,000 a year. There are approx. 12,000,000 children in England and Wales under 15 years and 750,000 expectant mothers. 1,500,000 children had been immunized by March 1958.

The British vaccine, though naturally preferred by our people is not available as yet in anything like the amounts needed, so one is constrained to advise mothers to have the Salk vaccine, (of which 140 million injections have been given) if British vaccine is not available. It has been proved in the trials of Salk Vaccine that there is a reduction of the incidence of paralytic polio-myelitis in those immunized against the disease to one quarter of the incidence in those not so immunized.

A great deal of work is being done on this question and one urgent question is "How long will the immunity conferred last? Is it short, is it long? If short re-vaccination in late school life or early adolescence would be indicated."

Fluoridation of Water

The W.H.O. Expert Committee on Water Fluoridation in August 1957 considered this matter under headings of (1) Effectiveness, (2) Safety, (3) Practicability, (4) Alternatives and (5) Necessity. They found (1) is established; the prevalence of dental caries in permanent teeth in children decreased 60% and 50-60% in the foundation teeth. (2) After considering the evidence of biologists, toxicologists, pathologists, physicians and dentists in many countries, the Committee stated "All of these findings fit together in a consonant whole that constitutes a great guarantee of safety. (3) The addition of fluorides to public water supplies had proved similar to chlorination, and the present cost is low. (4) Topical application to the teeth not easy and much more costly as a public health measure. (5) Problem of Dental Caries is world wide and the consequences serious. Even where dentists are in the greatest number only about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the needs of the people is being met. The potential value of Fluorides is therefore of special interest.

One part per million could be considered a standard of wholesomeness of drinking water.

A New Zealand Commission of Inquiry has confirmed this in toto after pains-taking investigation.

We are fortunate in having a tiny amount of fluorine in our water
 “de nature.” ·19 p.p. million Waneham Bridge in 1956
 ·15 „ „ Potterhanworth in 1956
 ·07 „ „ in both in 1958

Tuberculosis

Considerable advances are being made in treatment but it is still a major problem. Mortality has declined dramatically (75% in the last ten years), but the number on the register of old and new cases have not declined to the same extent. The use of Streptomycin and INAH (Isonicotinic acid hydrazide), and similar anti-biotics is of supreme value. But Mass Radiography which can pick up 3 active cases in a thousand, say, is still very effective. In this connection it is noted that the radiation danger following X-ray in Mass Radiography is very sub-minimal and to reach the maximum harmless dose for the gonads it would be necessary for the same individual to be submitted to fluorography 2,000 times in the first 30 years of life.

Coughing elderly men constitute the most obstinate and difficult problem in tuberculosis for it is in them that the greatest pool of infection remains. The smoking habit, with its recurrent cough, can light up previously dormant disease.

Cancer

I am not ashamed to return to the theme that smoking, particularly cigarette smoking, causes or aggravates cancer of the lung.

The tobacco firms have instituted research into the question in order to preserve their empire, but as yet nothing that has come out is an absolute against the contention put forward by the M.R.C.

Benz-pyrene in tobacco and cigarette paper has been estimated by smoking machines as Benz-pyrene is suspected as a carcinogem. In this respect it is to be noted that the air of London gives a benz-pyrene content equivalent to the smoke from 100 cigarettes per day per individual!

It could be that the physical irritation of tobacco smoke, (of which cigarettes give more irritation than pipes or cigars) is the greater evil than the chemical irritation.

It is of paramount importance that the children of today be informed without any shadow of doubt of the dangers inherent in smoking at any rate beyond a minimal amount.

In a recent survey amongst school children in Lancashire it was found that though they knew of the possible causation of lung cancer by cigarette smoking, the full implications of the recent work of Bradford Hill & Doll (1956) had not sunk in.

In short they do not appear to have “accepted” this. Many other reasons e.g. “waste of money,” “expensive,” “stains the fingers,” “risk of deafness,” or “heart trouble” were given as reasons for not smoking and only 2 out of 32 boys gave the cancer risk as a reason.

Our duty to the young is paramount.

As a final point I would like to point out that in doctors who had been heavy smokers, and had ceased at 40 years of age, after some years it was proved that the incidence of lung cancer was only one quarter that pertaining in those who had not ceased the pleasant but pernicious habit.

Measles

We had a major epidemic of measles, at one time a formidable cause of death or consequent disability. Thanks to modern drugs and care we had not a single death out of 608 cases. In the country as a whole there were, however, three times as many deaths as in 1956.

Influenza

Despite a very severe attack of the Asian variety which temporarily put a large proportion of the community to bed we had only 8 deaths, and from pneumonia only 24. Though these figures were well up on the previous year the figures were good, no doubt once more due to the use of antibiotics and sulphonamides.

We have conquered or checked the virulent infectious diseases and many chest complaints and so pushed the life span up. Hence the big problem for medicine today is the degenerative diseases.

Expectation of Life

100 years ago the average expectation of life in Britain was no more than 40. In 1912 it was 55 for a girl and 52 for a boy. In 1939 it was just over 64 and 60. In 1957, 73 for a woman and 68 for a man.

Accidents

Again I wish to draw the Council's attention to the continued loss of life through accidents both as a result of motor vehicles and transport and in and around the home and at work. Our figures show 4.4% of the total deaths due to accidents of all kinds and .7% due to motor vehicle and 3.7% to all other accidents.

There is a fall this year in the deaths due to motors but need for **courtesy, consideration, care and control** are as necessary as ever.

Watchful care **in the home** particularly where young children or the elderly are concerned is a "must" if we are to save lives.

Thus in thermal injuries *e.g.* an old person with 10% body area burn has only a 50% chance of recovery.

Water

The purity of our water is still of the highest, it is available in every village. Careful thought and attention are being given to the problem of adequate supply during peak consumption periods.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Despite the credit squeeze and other difficulties, we are pressing forward with adequate modern sewage disposal schemes in our larger villages, and a justifiable pride is experienced at the success already achieved as delineated in your Surveyor's report.

Housing

In every department steady progress is being maintained. Houses are going up in the public and private sectors and I can well imagine the amazement which would be occasioned to an old inhabitant of our district who should return and see the progress made in all parts of the District.

It is a great thrill to see progress all along the line and the Council is to be congratulated on its labours and to the staff whose job it is to carry on the good work I would say a sincere thank-you.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARRARD

APPENDIX I.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	1	19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	4
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	1	0	20 Other heart disease ...	50	93
3 Syphilitic disease ...	1	1	21 Other circulatory disease	5	9
4 Diphtheria ...	0	0	22 Influenza ...	5	3
5 Whooping cough ...	0	0	22 Pneumonia ...	12	12
6 Meningococcal infections ...	1	0	24 Bronchitis ...	11	4
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	0	1	25 Other diseases of res- piratory system ...	2	1
8 Measles ...	0	0	26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	0	0	27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	0	0
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	4	28 Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	0	29 Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	0	4	30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	0	0
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ...	0	1	31 Congenital malforma- tions ...	2	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	9	32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	19	19
15 Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	1	33 Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
16 Diabetes ...	0	3	34 All other accidents ...	11	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	15	20	35 Suicide... ...	3	1
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	35	13	36 Homicide and opera- tions of war ...	0	0
			All causes ...	215	213

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Sanitary accommodation—

(a)	Insufficient	1
(b)	Unsuitable or defective	3

All were remedied

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	2
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	29
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	14	14
TOTAL	91	45

